

**WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE**  
The Great English Remedy.



Before and After. Wood's Phosphorine is a powerful tonic and blood purifier. It cures all forms of nervous debility, indigestion, and all diseases of the blood. It is the only medicine that cures all these ailments. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is sold in all drug stores and by mail. Address: THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 101 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Canton and everywhere by all druggists.

### The Democrat.

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JOHN SHERMAN—conceded to be the most discredited statesman in the United States.

THE State Board of Pardons has declined to interfere with the death sentence of Van Loan, the Columbus Grove murderer, and he will perish at end of a rope.

THE Ohio legislature to be chosen in November, will have 31 senators and 107 representatives, the same as the last. It is hoped, however, that its character will be improved.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP of Georgia, who was in Washington yesterday, expressed the opinion that the Sherman silver law would be repealed; also the 10 per cent tax on state banks.

THE proposition to suspend the operation of the Sherman law by a joint resolution at once upon the assembling of congress, pending the settlement of the whole silver question, is regarded as practicable and by some as desirable.—Chicago Record.

ON Saturday the tariff duty of four cents per pound on block tin went into effect. This is robbery, pure and simple—robbery of industry, robbery of the people. Only an occasional Republican newspaper has the gall to attempt to defend the unmitigated iniquity.

THEY do say that Hoke Smith brought the president to time upon two appointments he was personally interested in. This encouraging information is given out by Hoke's friends and not by the president. Those of us who have seen portraits of Hoke are not betting large odds in favor of Hoke's grip on Grover.—Chicago News.

ISAAC R. HILL, a sergeant-at-arms of the house, and a member of the State Central committee, has sent the following telegram to Chairman Crites, of the State Central committee:

WASHINGTON D. C., June 30, 1893.  
T. C. R. CHITTES, Lima, Ohio:—Democrat here agrees that committee should be called together immediately to change date of convention on account of date of extra session of congress.  
ISAAC R. HILL.

OUR Senator Sherman was interviewed in Chicago yesterday. He favors the immediate repeal of his own silver law, but says there will be a big fight over it. In speaking of the currency of the future, Sherman said the National bank system was only temporary. He said he favors treasury notes, issued by the government. This indicates that John is about to make another big flop.

WE are living under McKinley laws and laws that McKinley voted for. We are also living under the greatest financial depression the country has seen for years, as a result of these laws. When Cleveland relinquished the presidency and Harrison took control, the former left the treasury filled with gold. When Harrison relinquished the government he left to Cleveland the worst financial condition the country ever saw except at war times.—Youngstown Vindicator.

WHILE making the announcements yesterday in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. H. Clay Ferguson, the pastor, requested that the members of his church not attend the World's Fair as long as the management allowed the gates to be thrown open on Sunday. He said, that while he had intended going, he could not conscientiously patronize an institution which was openly desecrating the Sabbath day, and committing an awful offense to God and Christianity in general.

THERE were some features of the sham battle, in the Fair grounds on the 4th, that are never found in a real battle. For instance, a large number of citizens followed close in the rear of the Union forces, and directly in range of the Rebel guns. In real battles it never took any persuasion to keep citizens non-combatants a comfortable distance to the rear. In the sham battle on the 4th the realistic feature of the battle was entirely destroyed by citizens mingling with the real heroes of the conflict.

CONGRESSMAN WHEELER of Alabama, one of the oldest Southern members of the present Congress, suggests a speedy way of testing the monetary situation. He favors an act of Congress, which can be passed through both houses in three days, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the further purchase of silver under the Sherman silver law. After doing this then adjourn both houses of Congress and await the result. The country would then know in 30 days, whether this law was responsible for the present tight money market, and the low price of all products. This action of

Congress could be had without even waiting for the appointment of the House committee, and just as soon as a speaker is elected. A bill to suspend silver purchase could be introduced the moment the speaker takes up his gavel and calls the House to order. It could be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and be discussed in the committee of the whole House, and referred back to the House in two hours, for a vote on its passage.

UNDER the new law the State is now running all of the saloons in South Carolina. Every ounce of alcoholic liquor sold within the State is to be purchased by the State Commissioner and the purity passed upon by the chemists of the South Carolina college. Drug stores are prohibited from selling intoxicating liquors of any description. Dispensaries can only be located in a town when a petition for its establishment, signed by the majority of the freehold voters. Of the profit one half goes to the county treasury, one half to the municipal corporation where the dispensary is located.

### A SMALL SPECIMEN FOR AN EX-PRESIDENT.

EX-President Harrison, in a recent letter to the Hebeubian League clubs of the state of New York, made use of the following language:

"I think I may add, without transgressing the proprieties, that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of the inauguration of Democratic policies."

We always expect a fair and dignified statement on public questions of vital moment from a man who has held the exalted station of President. We have a right to expect something better than the cheap and nasty style of the local demagogue. But Harrison gets down to the prevailing style, without an apology or excuse. On the other hand, ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas, who dropped from the position of acting Vice President of the United States to private life, does not appear to have fallen as far as Harrison. In a letter to the Chicago Herald, on the present situation, Mr. Ingalls says: "This condition of things cannot be charged to a change of administration, because there is no change in policy and very few changes in the offices." Mr. Ingalls, although his words and actions in times past have been those of an intense partisan, is apparently disposed to discuss the present situation fairly and to speak the truth concerning it. He says flatly that the troubles through which the country is now passing cannot be charged to a change of administration, because there has been "no change in policy."

Senator Ingalls might have added with equal propriety and verity, that every law, that is now in operation, is the product of the party of President Harrison; and furthermore, that the present deplorable condition is the legitimate result of a system of laws financial and economic, that were approved by President Harrison, and in defense of which he was defeated for re-election as President by the largest popular majority known in our entire history. If there is a man in this broad land, of high or low degree, who should keep profoundly mum in the present crisis, that man is ex-President Harrison.

### WILL MAKE A BIG FUSS.

THE Massillon Independent makes a vigorous kick against the salaries of our Board of Elections. We will just quote some of the pertinent remarks the Independent makes for the benefit of all concerned, as there is no politics in it:

"The salaries of the members of the Canton board of elections are \$400 each, and the secretary gets \$600, and now the county is called upon to give each member \$500 additional, and the clerk \$600. This comfortable state of affairs gives the Canton members of the board a total of \$900 per annum, each, and the clerk \$1,200—without, it may be added, any very arduous labors in exchange. While the arrangement is doubtless entirely satisfactory to the Canton brethren, it cannot be expected to give birth to any great amount of hilarity to the rest of us who are excluded from all voices in the matter, but are compelled to contribute to the fat salaries. The question naturally arises, what are we going to do about it, and the answer as naturally comes back, we are going to make a fuss, and a big one."

### THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY.

It is a mistake to suppose that the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law will relieve the present money stringency. It is conceded generally that this law should be repealed, but additional legislation is needed to give the business men of the country sufficient current money to transact the business of the country.

France, which is today the most prosperous nation on the other side of the Atlantic, has a per capita circulation of \$55. France has also the best monetary system in Europe; and the Bank of France is always in condition to avert a money panic, whenever threatened; hence France, during the past five decades has been less subject to panics than any nation of Europe; although her government has been the most unstable. While France today, a compact country, has a per capita circulation of \$55; the United States, with an enormous area, and a scattered population, has not over \$17 per capita. No argument is needed to fortify the statement that a scattered population, remote from banks, as in many of our Western States, requires much more money per capita than a compact population, where checks are largely used in business and trade.

In discussing the present monetary crisis it seems to be forgotten in some directions that we have recently added six States to the Union, all of which have been people during the past

decade, and that the money supply of the country has not kept pace with the growth of population and business. Hence, we repeat, the mere repeal of the Sherman silver law, will not relieve the monetary stringency. It might help to restore confidence and aid in bringing back some of our vanished gold, but gold has never been the money of circulation in this country and never will be.

The real cause of our present monetary stringency lies back of the Sherman silver law. It was born of restricted trade and unnatural commercial relations, forced upon the country by the McKinley bill.

This statement does not rest upon assertion. It is capable of absolute demonstration.

When that odious measure was enacted it was claimed it would shut off importations of foreign goods and wares, while our exports would be increased, or at least maintained. It was claimed that it would shut out foreign manufactured goods, keep our money at home, build up a home market and create a balance of trade in our favor.

What has been the result? Let the statistics of the treasury department answer. These statistics show that during the past year, our imports have largely exceeded our exports, and that to settle the balance of trade against us, we have been compelled to part with our gold, no less than \$50,000,000 having been exported since the 1st of January, 1893; \$45,000,000 of that gold having been exported to settle adverse balances during the first four months of 1893.

There are other and potent causes that have drawn our gold across the Atlantic, and these causes have no relation to the Sherman silver law.

These reasons have been stated again and again in the Henry Clews weekly financial circular, one of the oracles of Wall street.

The five great powers of Europe have been strengthening their gold supply. The German empire has substituted gold for silver. France has added over \$100,000,000 to her gold supply, still retaining her silver. Austria has accumulated \$147,000,000 gold to redeem her long depreciated paper currency. These large drains of gold have robbed commercial channels of their usual free supply of gold, and these movements have tended to make gold dearer and all products cheaper, all over Europe, because gold, or money, measures value. These movements have also crippled credit operations everywhere, on both sides of the Atlantic, because no man cares to enter into speculative operations payable in gold, when the struggle for it is bound to enhance its value, and consequently depreciate every atom in the universe that must be measured by its standard.

Mr. George Rutledge Gibson, a leading Wall street banker and broker, and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, in a well considered article in the Forum, says:

"France with all her copper and Panama troubles has been the most calm and prosperous of all European countries and is better supplied with currency. Yet it but a few weeks ago that authority was given to the Bank of France to increase its circulation by five hundred million francs. The French are the best bankers and financiers of Europe."

Mr. Gibson is frank enough to admit that the present monetary crisis has no connection with the Sherman silver law, but is the result of unnatural trade relations, established by the McKinley Bill. Here let us quote again from Mr. Gibson:

"The public mind dreads the silver legislation, as if it were a fatal disease. It is this feeling that works the injury, defective as the law is. Moreover, it will not do to work ourselves into a passion about silver, for the conditions which now so excite the gold-monetarists have so far been of brief duration compared with the long record of the past, and curiously enough they are not dissimilar to those which surrounded gold thirty-five years ago, when many of the greatest authorities condemned the yellow metal as unfit for use as money by reason of its seemingly unlimited production in California and Australia."

What the country needs is more currency—this is conceded in business circles everywhere. That currency must either be supplied by the general government, or the states.

One proposition is to allow the National banks to issue notes up to the face value of their bonds, deposited to secure said notes. This would help the situation, but would only be temporary.

Another proposition is to repeal the law of 10 per cent on State banks, and allow the States to regulate their own finances, as before the war.

There will be propositions submitted to issue bonds with which to purchase gold, and propositions to issue new legal tender paper money. Out of the chaos of hesitating and uncertain opinions, and the mass of raw material, of which all new Congresses are composed, no prophet, however keen his ken, can predict just what the relief will be.

We have faith, however, that the Democratic party, guided by leaders that are fresh from the people and in full touch with the popular will, will find a way and a law to give this country what she needs, a safe, uniform currency, of sufficient volume to meet the demands of business, with adequate provision for the future.

Whether that currency be based upon government credit, or government bonds, or gold and silver, is not vital; so that it is ample in volume. We need not look abroad to discover that what we need just now, is more current money to transact the business of the country. One of the greatest institutions in Ohio, located in the heart of every citizen of Canton, was recently induced to lay off two thousand men and women workers, because the currency could not be had of the banks to run the establishment. And

only yesterday the news came from Massillon, that the prosperous and substantial manufacturing firm of Russell & Co., was compelled to temporarily lay off four hundred of the one thousand employees, and at a meeting of the stockholders on Monday it was decided to stop work in all departments, solely for the reason that they were unable to secure currency to pay the men their wages. The impending local commercial calamity was, however, happily avoided by all the leading merchants of Massillon uniting in an agreement to accept at par the company's notes at three months, bearing 4 per cent interest, for all merchandise bought by employees, the result being that the shops will continue to run.

Let us read the lesson of the hour aright, and not be fooled with scare crows.

We need more money.

NOT PLEASED WITH OUR STATE GOV. ERNMENT.

From the Zanesville Signal.

Ohio never had as scandalous and extravagant state administration as that of McKinley. The Poores, the McDonalds, the penitentiary chaplains, the debauching of the blind, and a thousand other things, and dispiriting call for reformation and rebuke at the polls.

### THE CANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Located in the West Block, is an institution having genuine merit. It has the confidence and endorsement of the leading business men of the community and vicinity. In age, reputation, equipment, ability and experience of teachers, together with the success attained by hundreds of its graduates, it stands as the leading school of its kind in this section of the state. In this city in every branch, every manufacturing and mercantile establishment of any magnitude may be found graduates of this College. We mention a few that have recently taken positions on the north and west departments: Emma Williams, with the Burger Manufacturing Co.; May Huret, with Harvard Chair Co.; Daley Shearer, with O. M. Co.; County Clerk, Mrs. E. Kinman, with National Hot Water Co.; Lulu Brady, with Harter & Krichbaum; Ida Smith, with Joseph Weaver & Sons; Grace McClure, with P. Collins, city solicitor; May Hurd, with Turner & Weber; Nettie Lyons, with Denver Insurance Agency; Albert Pierce, with Meyer & Pierce; Harry Keyes, holding the job at the hospital in check, the police have been unsuccessful in taking the offensive. The couriers have not as yet interfered.

The critical situation is complicated by the demonstration of the workingmen of these thousand and more met in the Labor Exchange and decided to remain in the building to prevent the authorities from executing their threat to close it. More than 1,500 workingmen are marching eight abreast through the district.

It is reported that Nuger's body will be sent to Lyons in order that no opportunity for a demonstration at the funeral may be given. Students are watching the railway station to thwart the plan. The keenest anxiety is everywhere apparent. General Sausser, military governor of Paris, has prepared the garrison for the worst.

### Twenty-Six Passengers Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—A terrible disaster, resulting in large loss of life, occurred on the steamer Alfons, a boat employed in the river trade on the Volga. The steamer, with quite a number of passengers on board, was approaching Rostov when her boiler exploded, killing 26 of the passengers. Among the dead is General Petrushevskii. The explosion tore the upper part of the steamer to pieces and the burning coals that were blown from the furnace set fire to the wreck. The boat burned to the water's edge and then sank.

### The President Is Safe.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 5.—That the people may not become alarmed at the non-arrival of President Cleveland at Gray Gables, Mrs. Cleveland telephoned the newspaper men here that she had received advices from the president saying that he was well and in good health, and may not reach here for two or three days, yet he may arrive at anytime.

### Valuable Horses Burned.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Gordon Conkling's large barn and horse hospital, on the Grasslands Stock farm, near Dunham's basin, were destroyed by fire. There were 38 valuable horses, brood mares and colts in the buildings, and only 18 of them were saved. Mr. Conkling is unable to estimate his loss at present. Among the lost is the 4-year-old May King colt, valued at \$2,000.

### A Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Fire in the four-story building, 86 to 92 West Randolph street, caused a loss of \$50,000. The principal losers are Murray & Co., awning makers, who occupy the fourth floor, where the fire started, Henry Horne & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, and Louis Schwartz, saloon-keeper.

### Lightning Strikes a Train.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., July 5.—During a severe electric storm, the flyer running on the Batavia branch of the New York Central road between here and Buffalo was struck by lightning which struck the track. The conductor received a severe shock and remained unconscious for some time.

### Expensive Kiss.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 5.—As Mr. and Mrs. William Beck were walking up Main street, George Butler threw his arms around Mrs. Beck's neck and kissed her. Mr. Beck knocked Butler down. Then Butler was arrested. In the city court he was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

### Danced Themselves to Death.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Two persons danced themselves to death. Maggie Cannon, 16 years old, dropped dead on the dancing platform at Clyburn park, and James Vapato, 10 years old, met a similar fate at a grove on West Forty-seventh street.

### Specie Decreasing in Germany.

BERLIN, July 5.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 16,900,000 marks.

### THE RIOTS IN PARIS.

Students Have Possession of the French Capital.

### TROOPS AND POLICE HARD AT WORK

Frequent Raids on the Riots of No Avail. The Students Aided by Citizens and Working People—A Serious Condition of Affairs.

PARIS, July 5.—Riotous demonstrations by students at St. Germain Des Pres and in the Rue Jacob near the Hospital de La Charite are continuing. The police are unable to disperse the mobs. Eventually a large detachment of cavalry charged and scattered the students. The municipal councilors have decided to send a deputation to the funeral of M. Nuger, the clerk who was killed in the encounter between the police and the students in the Latin quarter on Saturday. They have issued a proclamation, however, urging all persons who attend the funeral to act calmly and peacefully.

The whole district bounded by the Boulevard St. Germain, the river and the Rue de Seine are in an uproar. Students with crowds of roughs fill the spaces. Omnibuses and tram cars are stopped by the mobs, the passengers are turned out and the vehicles are upset. On the Boulevard St. Germain, Voltaire and the Rue St. Peres, traffic has been suspended. The Rue St. Peres has been barricaded. Pedestrians are stopped and maltreated. The Charity hospital has been surrounded with curbstones to keep off the students who threatened to attack the building. The ministry of public works, the Marine department and the Echelle des Baux arts are guarded by military. Skirmishing is reported intermittently from the Rue Jacob, the Voltaire Quai and the Place St. Germain.

The students have possession of a dozen streets between the Boulevard Saint Germain and the Seine. Infantry and cavalry are at hand, however, to restrain them from breaking into the public buildings. The mob in front of the Charity hospital have been charged repeatedly by the police, but fight back and will not disperse. Their allies in the windows of buildings near the hospital have been pelting the police with crockery and furniture and cotton wool saturated with carbonic acid. Many policemen have been injured. Although holding the mob at the hospital in check, the police have been unsuccessful in taking the offensive. The couriers have not as yet interfered.

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Van Houten's Cocoa



MANHOOD RESTORED "Nerve Seeds." This wonderful cure is guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Muscles, Nightly, Excessive, Quickness, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, All kinds of loss of power in Genital Organs of either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which lead to Infertility, Consumption and Insanity. Convenient to carry in your pocket. By mail prepaid in plain box to any address for \$1 each, 4 for \$3. With every \$5 order we give written guarantee to cure or refund the money. For sale by all druggists. Ask for it and accept no other. CIGOLA FILLY, Address NEW YORK SEED CO., 110 West Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## WE HAVE COMMENCED

Our Great Annual Summer Sale, and reduced prices all along the line.

We offer our customers a choice of all our beautiful Spring and Summer Suits at prices within the reach of all.

No need to go shabby now, you can be a happy, well-dressed man for a trifling outlay.

**\$6.00** FOR A NOBBY SUIT.

**\$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$10,**  
FOR FINE SUITS.

THE EARLY CALLER GETS BEST CHOICE.

NO HUMBUG

A GENUINE CLEARING SALE!

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN,

**Lowenstein Bros.'**

**Philadelphia Clothing House,**

18 & 20 E. Tuscarawas St.

**GREAT SLAUGHTER**

—OF—

**CHINA WARE**

**AT KERCH'S**

In order to close out balance of stock as soon as possible.

**BIG BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY**

**34 N. Market St.**

**BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT.**

Before you go ahead, be right as soon as possible, and go ahead forthwith. Taking the wrong road may lengthen the journey; but buying what you don't want and paying fancy prices leads to discontent and a lean pocketbook.

When you want Clothing come to us. You'll find more satisfaction and Lower Prices at ROSENTHALL's than elsewhere.

Far-sighted people are always on the lookout for Bargains. Those who want a good Suit and know a Bargain when they see it, will make no mistake if they come to our store.


Don't make mistakes; it's much better to make money by buying to advantage from our stock.

Respectfully yours,

**I. & D. ROSENTHALL**

2 South Pub. Square, Canton.

**LA PRICE'S**  
Clean Baking Powder.



The only Pure Baking Powder. No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.